

The Latest News

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

THE UNION ARMIES.

Important Official Dispatches.

THE REBEL DEFEAT AT ALTOONA.

Loss of the Enemy 1,000 Men.

FEDERAL LOSS ONLY 300.

Forrest in a Tight Place.

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The Situation Favorable.

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Rebel Accounts of Grant's Movement

IMPORTANT FROM INDIANA.

More Arrests for Treason.

ESCAPE OF H. H. DODD.

So., So., &c.

OUR ARMIES.

(OFFICIAL.)

War Department, Washington, October 7.

Major-General Dix:—In a recent dispatch it was mentioned that General Sherman was taking measures to protect his communications from the rebel forces operating against them. Dispatches received last night show the fulfillment of his expectations. Major-General George H. Thomas was sent to Louisville to organize the troops in his district and drive Forrest from our lines, while the attention of General Sherman was directed to the movements of the main rebel army in the vicinity of Atlanta. On the 4th of October the rebels had captured Big Shanty, but were closely followed up by Sherman on the 6th. A severe engagement was fought by our forces under General French, in which the rebels were driven from the field with heavy loss, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. Details are given in the following dispatch from General Thomas:

Nashville, Tenn., 11:30 P. M., Oct. 6.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—The following telegram is just received from Chattanooga:

General Smith, who left here yesterday, 5th inst., telegraphs that the enemy retreated last night from Altoona, moving in the direction of Dallas, leaving his dead and four to six hundred wounded in our hands. Our loss was about one hundred killed and two hundred wounded. The Resaca bridge will be repaired by tomorrow, and the trains will be able to run as far as Altoona, going by way of Cleveland and Dalton.

Nothing further has been heard from Sherman since my dispatch of yesterday, but the retreat of the enemy towards Dallas indicates that he was close or near there, near Altoona. I have not heard from General Rosecrans or Washburne today, but presume that they are pushing Forrest as rapidly as the condition of the roads will admit. We have had heavy and continuous rains for the last five days, rendering the roads and streams almost impassable. I have just received the following dispatch from General Granger, dated Huntsville, 10 P. M., 6th:

The courier reported drowned crossing Elk river last night. He lost the dismounting while crossing the river. He reports that two rebels were captured yesterday, who said that they left Lawrenceburg the night before crossing south. Gen. Morgan's advance was skirmishing with the enemy this morning on Skive Creek, he being unable to cross the creek on account of high water. He hopes to be able to cross by tomorrow morning, when he will push them still further on. The Alabama railroad will be repaired from here to Pulaski in one week.

Another and unofficial dispatch reports as follows: Telegraph reported to Altoona today. The action yesterday was severe, French attacking with his division, 7,000 strong, and suffering heavily, leaving his killed and wounded in our hands, to the number of 1,000, while we lost only 300. The fight lasted six hours altogether. From Florence, we hear that Morgan had Forrest cornered, his captured his transportation, and that the gunboats prevent the retreat across the Tennessee.

Satisfactory reports of the operations in progress before Richmond and Petersburg have been received, but their details are not at present proper for publication. A dispatch from General Stevenson reports that an officer of General Sheridan's staff had just arrived. General Sheridan was still at Harrisonburg. His supply trains were going on all right, occasionally interrupted by guerrilla parties, the only rebel force on the road.

This officer brought on the remains of St. John R. Meigs, of the Engineer Corps, the only son of Rev. Major-General Meigs, Quartermaster-General. He was killed by bushwhackers on Monday last, while making a military survey. In the death of this gallant young officer the Department has occasion to deplore no ordinary loss. Last year he graduated at the Military Academy of West Point with the highest honors at the head of his class. He was commissioned Lieutenant of Engineers, and immediately sent into the field. In every position he gave proof of great professional skill, personal courage and devoted patriotism.

General Rosecrans reports that General Ewing made good his retreat to Bolivar, losing only a few stragglers and those killed and wounded, by the way, very few in number. From the number of the wounded rebels the enemy's loss will not fall much short of one thousand hors du combat.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GENERAL GRANT.

Position of our Forces, &c.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The intelligence received from the Army of the Potomac to-day, is that unusual quiet prevailed during Wednesday night and yesterday morning up to 10 o'clock, when the rail boat left City Point. Our forces are within sound and sight of the south side railroad, and in strong position, capable, it is said, of resisting any rebel assault.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 6, by the way of Baltimore, Oct. 7.—Orders have been issued to-day prohibiting civilians from passing up James River from this point. The new iron-clad Mahopac from New York arrived this afternoon.

Grant going to Washington.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 6.—General Grant arrived this evening from the front en route to Washington.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Reports from Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Oct. 7.—The rebels have disappeared from Altoona. Our victory there was complete. The rebel surgeons surrendered their hospitals into our hands with from 400 to 600 rebels wounded. General Croas was slightly wounded in the chest; also Col. Ellis of the 5th Minnesota, in the thigh. An entire division attacked Altoona, under French. Lieut. Amsten, 12th Wis. Battery, lost a leg.

General Bradley telegraphed from Bridgeport that the gunboat General Thomas had arrived from Decatur, Ala., with news that Forrest's train had been captured, and our forces are between him and the shoals, and he was falling back towards the river.

Reports from Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 7.—In the fight near Altoona on the 5th inst., our forces completely vanquished the rebels, who retreated precipitately, leaving in our hands between 400 and 500 killed and wounded. Skirmishing occurred all day yesterday at Shoal Creek, between the Federal force of Gen. Morgan, and a rebel force under Buford. Five prisoners captured by Gen. Stark-weather's command near Pulaski, report Forrest en route for Florence from Lawrenceburg. A later dispatch reports a large Federal force near Florence, and a battle is momentarily expected.

From Missouri.

Progress of the Rebel Invasion.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 6.—Official advices say that General Price's main army attempted to cross the Osage River, at Casie Rock, to-day, but was prevented by a force of our troops stationed on the opposite side, between whom and the rebels fighting had occurred, but with what result is not known. The recent rains have swollen the Osage River, and Price will probably try and cross at some point higher up. Reports that several hundred rebel cavalry crossed the Missouri River into Montgomery county, are unfounded. Gen. Mower has arrived in good trim at a convenient point. His movements will soon be announced to the enemy by himself.

SCOTCH DISPATCH.

St. Louis, Oct. 7.—It is now ascertained that the bridge over the Gasconade River, twenty-eight miles this side of Osage, has also been burned by the rebels. Cole Creek bridge has also been destroyed by them, with thirty cars and twenty locomotives.

TRIED DISPATCH.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The postmaster at Quincy, Ill., has telegraphed to the Post Office Department that the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad recently injured by a rebel raid, has been repaired and the mails from the latter place have been received at his office, and the mails for the West forwarded. No mails have been lost going or coming.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

St. Louis, Oct. 7.—The enemy appeared before Jefferson City to-day, but in what numbers, or whether a battle has been fought, cannot be learned at headquarters tonight.

Major Wilson, of the 34th Missouri Cavalry, and six of his men, captured at Potosi Knob, having been turned over for execution to the notorious guerrilla, Tom Reeves, for alleged killing some of his men in Arkansas, some time ago, General Rosecrans has ordered a rebel major and six privates to be sent in from Alton prison, to be kept in solitary confinement till the fate of Major Wilson is known. The rebels are to receive the same treatment Wilson's men receive.

The damage to the Pacific Railroad is not known, but is thought to be about \$500,000, and a loss of business till the road is repaired.

(By Mail.)

The Missouri REVERENDS, Oct. 6th, publishes the following:

We have what we consider reliable information, which authorizes us in stating it as probable that the force with which Price entered the State did not exceed 15,000 men. Since his departure from Pilot Knob, the main column, under Price, moved in the centre. The balance were divided into the commands of Murnduke and Shelby, the former of whom had 4,500 and the latter 1,500. Shelby, as heretofore stated, moved by the more northerly of the three routes taken; and it was probably from his column that small raiding parties were sent out, doing such damage along the South-west Branch and the main line as have been heretofore reported. Reports sent in leave it quite probable that all the columns had united in the neighborhood of the South-west Branch. Price had picked up, chiefly as conscripts, forced into his army, a number of recruits, supposed to amount to 1,200 or 3,000, though nothing is certain on this head. But it is believed to be well ascertained, that many had deserted him on the route, and that he had really no more men now than when he entered the State. We can add to this statement that such a force as Price has will be greatly overmatched by the troops which have been forwarded and are now on his track.

Late Rebel News.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Files of Charleston (S. C.) papers, including the 28th of September, have been received here. The Mercury contains a letter from Richmond, admitting that the situation is serious. "Fisher's Hill," the correspondent says, "is the strongest position in the Shenandoah Valley, and Early has been driven from that, and to insure deliverance, we must call out and concentrate every available man." The Mercury also says:

When Early assumed the aggressive and crossed the Potomac into Maryland, the venture was a desperate one; the opinion that such a movement could produce nothing but evil to our cause. The subsequent

Important from Indiana.

Another Alleged Treasonable Organization—Escape of Dodd, "Commander of the Sons of Liberty."

Indianapolis, Oct. 7.—The military authorities have arrested J. J. Ringham, editor of the Sentinel, Horace Jefferson, an ex-colonel of an Indiana regiment, Andrew J. Humphreys, and L. P. Mills. They are charged with being connected with a treasonable organization. The evidence in the case of H. H. Dodd, "Commander of the Sons of Liberty," now on trial before the Military Commission, discloses some startling facts relative to the purpose of this organization throughout the Northwest. Dodd effected his escape from the third story of the prison this morning, at 4 o'clock, by means of a rope furnished by his friends outside.

News Items.

(By Telegraph to the New York Sun.)

GEN. BANKS had an interview with the President yesterday.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan for the past two days, as reported to the Treasury Department, amount to \$1,108,000.

MAJOR-GENERAL DOYLE, the Governor-General of Nova Scotia, dined with the Secretary of State on Thursday, and, among other courtesies, the military authorities have afforded him facilities for visiting the camps and hospitals in this vicinity.

Positive information has been received by the Alexandria (Va.) Journal that Mosby has so far recovered from his recent wound as to be able to again take the saddle, and it may not be many days before there will be a renewal of guerrilla depredations in the adjoining counties.

SPECIAL AGENTS have been appointed for the purchase of cotton on Government account, the object being to encourage the planting to market the crops in the territory under rebel rule. The regulations of the Treasury Department will be enforced in conjunction with the military authority. The following are the names of the agents: Geo. H. Elroy, of New York; at Memphis; O. W. Cutler, of Missouri; at New Orleans; and Green Adams, of Kentucky, at Nashville.

General Intelligence.

(By Mail to the New York Sun.)

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The Delaware River and Lake Erie are now united by a railroad extension from Philadelphia to Erie on Wednesday. Gov. Curtin, Gen. Robert Patterson, Col. Patterson, Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court, and Judge Broad were among the invited guests.

There are now in successful operation in Baltimore five manufacturing of substitutes for coffee doing an extensive business. From statistics obtained at the Internal Revenue office, it appears that the aggregate production of these establishments for the quarter ending June 31, 1864, was 375,630 pounds, which paid the government, at the rate of three mills per pound, a tax of \$1,027.

POLITICS were rather mad in Connecticut at elections. A Lamb—the Hon. Joseph G.—who lay down with the Democratic lion last week at New York, writes to his new friends that he feels it in his bones that the millennium has come; and that the thousand years during which Satan was to be loosed on earth are now verified, and all its evils condemned. As if the administration of Lincoln is not enough for a radical turn-out.

GEN. HENTZELMAN, in his order turning over the command of the Northern Department to Gen. Hooker, says:—"The Department was demoralized by a secret organization, threatening no less than the utter and entire breaking up of the Union, and an organized resistance to the draft. It is believed that the latent loyalty of the people, for a time clouded, has through judicious measures, reassured itself, and that the danger is passed."

THE ST. LOUIS (MO.) TRIBUNE of a late date says:—"The party sent out some time since by Mr. William Young, of this city, to look after the train captured by the Indians on the Big Blue some months since, returned on Saturday evening with the train, most of the wagons and goods and all the cattle except twenty-two head. One of the party informs us that the utmost devastation exists in the region they visited. The ranches and buildings have all been burned, and the inhabitants either murdered or forced to leave. One family of nine had all been killed. Another family of five, the parents and three children, had all been killed except the youngest child, an infant, which is supposed to have been carried away by the savages. One of the children, a lad some ten years of age, was found by our informant a short distance from the road, with five arrows sticking in the body, the head severed from the body, and the scalp taken off."

The Chicago Bank Panic.

The Chicago Tribune of Wednesday says:—"The panic has almost entirely subsided. Yesterday business was at a perfect stand-still—there were no buyers—our merchants stood appalled—currency could not be had at any price—Eastern exchange was a drug, and could not find a market at 1 1/2 per cent. discount—even gold went selling at 150 when it was quoted in New York at 140. To-day everything was changed. Our bankers felt stronger—there was a better supply of greenbacks on hand—business men deposited freely and checked out lightly—there was no 'run'—everybody felt easier, smiled and seemed happy. Confidence is restored; the brief storm has blown past, and business will soon resume its wonted activity. Those of our merchants who had money were not afraid to use it, but they should increase the panic and break the banks. Most of the bankers received large remittances yesterday evening and yesterday morning. As far as we could learn

Two Prize Fights—The Prize Ring Pennsylvania—Nunan and Barry the Winners.

The Philadelphia Press of this morning has the following account of two prize fights:

Articles were entered into about two months ago between Mike Dorsey and Mike Nunan, a fight for \$500 a side, at catch weight—that is, neither was restricted to any fixed amount of pounds on the day of the fight. Dorsey has before fought in the ring, having defeated Hollywood; but has for a long time been laid on the shelf from a protracted sickness. Certain portions of the P. R. have held him in high esteem as a pugilist, as well as of extreme endurance. Dorsey is of Irish extraction, and about twenty-six years old. He is very strongly built, having square and broad shoulders, good legs, and strong thighs, with well-developed calves. He would weigh about one hundred and twenty-four pounds yesterday. Nunan entered the ring for the first time yesterday, but was matched last year to fight a youth from Buffalo, and the fight was stopped at Astoria, Long Island, by the descent of the Brooklyn Police upon the parties around the ring, when Dorsey was trumps, and Nunan was badly beaten by the myriads of the law. Nunan was severely clubbed in his bed-rooms, at Joe Cook's hotel, which is situated on the road from Greenpoint to the Long Island race-course. Nunan and his mentor, Phil Clare, were arrested, and Nunan held to bail to keep the peace for twelve months. He is now about nineteen or twenty, and weighed about one hundred and twenty pounds yesterday. He is an inch or more taller than Dorsey, and longer in the reach. He is of a very different mould to Dorsey, being light in his lower limbs, but well made and symmetrically proportioned. His shoulders and arms are very good, his whole appearance having a lighter and more graceful aspect than his opponent. Nunan is a young man of unassuming manners and quiet disposition, and is generally respected by all who know him. His habits are temperate and regular. Nunan's backers won the choice of fighting ground, and fixed upon a spot near the Edge Hill station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Both men left New York on Tuesday last for this city, and hundreds of New York sports hurried here on Wednesday. Dorsey chose to cap into the ring at two o'clock, in an early hour, immediately following within the ropes himself, and was loudly cheered. Nunan followed suit in about two minutes, and was received with like tokens of regard. Tom Ryan and John Heenan were selected for umpires, with William M. Lean for referee. Dorsey was seconded by Aaron and Johnny Monaghan, while Kit Burns and Phil Clare supported their protégé. All preliminaries being settled, the two men shook hands in the centre of the ring, and each returning to his corner, at 10:15 they were prepared for the

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The Missing Steamship Roanoke.

Up to a late hour last night nothing had been heard from the steamship Roanoke, from Havana, now several days overdue.

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY.

A DEPOT FOR REBEL PRISONERS IN NEW YORK—LARGE NUMBERS TO BE CONFINED ON HART'S ISLAND—HOW THEY ARE TO BE GUARDED, ETC.—New York has been made an additional Northern depot for the confinement of rebel prisoners, and the Government proposes to increase our population by the addition of perhaps twenty thousand of the "chivalry." The camp for this purpose will be located on Hart's Island, in the East River, and the accommodations for the prisoners, which are now being made under the superintendence of General Van Vleet, United States Quartermaster, will be of the most ample description, and constructed with reference to comfort and safety. The eastern end of the island will be devoted exclusively to the purpose indicated. The prisoners are to occupy a long barracks, extending around the end of the island, which will be enclosed within a fence twelve feet high. On the outside of this fence, close to the water line, an elevated platform for the use of the sentries will completely encircle the camp. In addition to this the most complete arrangements are making to prevent possible escape. The only communication with the camp will be over a low part of

(Continued on leaf next.)